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PETERSFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the year

1950

PETERSFIELD

EDMOND & WELLS LITHO. WORKS

PETERSFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Medical Officer of Health
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THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERSFIELD.

Chairman of the Council :

MR. H. NEWMAN COLLARD.

*Vice-Chairman of the Council
and Chairman of the Public Health Committee :*

SIR HUGH COCKE.

Members of Council:

Mr. W. A. Allam.	Mr. A. G. Edney.
Mr. A. J. Allee.	Mr. I. Fry.
Mrs. T. H. Barnsley.	Mr. H. Heath.
Mr. A. Bicknell.	Lt.-Col. L. Hyde.
Lady Doris Blacker.	Mrs. D. L. E. Kerr.
Lt.-Cmdr. A. J. C. Bullen.	Mr. C. H. W. Lewis.
Sir Hugh Cocke.	Rev. Canon G. S. Morley, M.A., F.R.G.S.
Mr. H. Newman Collard.	Mr. A. Mott.
Mr. F. D. Cooper.	Admiral A. J. L. Murray, C.B., D.S.O.,
Captain A. F. Coryton, J.P.	Mr. W. P. Ness. O.B.E.
Mr. W. A. Coyte.	Mr. C. A. T. Olding.
Admiral Sir John Crace, C.B.	Admiral E. G. Robinson, V.C., O.B.E.
Mr. T. Clive Davies.	Mrs. M. E. Smith.
Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald	Miss W. Stubington.
Dorman-Smith, P.C., G.B.E.	Mr. M. J. Tosdevine.

Members of Health Department Staff:

Medical Officer of Health :

S. CHALMERS PARRY, M.A. Cantab., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

A. SWAN, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

L. R. DEVENISH, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

W. BELL, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerks :

MRS. V. J. TUCKER.

MISS C. J. WEDGE.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERSFIELD.

THE OLD COLLEGE,
PETERSFIELD.

July, 1951.

*To the Chairman and Members
of the Petersfield Rural District Council.*

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1950 on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Rural District of Petersfield.

It is satisfactory to record that there were no deaths from infectious disease.

The infant mortality rate was the lowest recorded for the district.

No case of diphtheria occurred during the year.

Parents are reminded that all children should be immunised before they are a year old and should receive their first "booster" preferably just before going to school.

The general arrangement of this Report has been preserved in order that it should serve also as a guide to the health services available for the district.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking you all for your support and encouragement ; and I am grateful to the Officers of other departments for their willing help and co-operation.

I also wish to record my appreciation of the efficient and conscientious work carried out by Mr. Swan and the members of the Staff.

J. Chadmore Parry.

Medical Officer of Health,
Petersfield Rural District Council.

LEGISLATION.

During the year, the following Public Health Legislation was enacted :—

- (1) The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.
- (2) The Shops Act, 1950.
- (3) The Food and Drugs (Milk Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, which came into force on the 1st March, 1950, clearly defines the responsibilities and duties of occupiers, owners and local authorities with regard to rodent control.

The Shops Act, 1950, which came into force on 1st October, 1950, is a consolidation act and re-enacts the provisions of the earlier Shops Acts.

The Food and Drugs (Milk Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, came into force on the 1st January, 1951. It repeals the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, relating to Milk Dairies and Artificial Cream, the whole of the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, and part of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944.

The provisions relating to Milk Dairies and Artificial Cream in these several acts are now re-enacted in a consolidated form.

During the year, the Council made Bye-laws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and the sale of food in the open air. These Bye-laws, which came into force on the 8th August, 1950, will be a valuable aid in attempts to raise the standard of food hygiene in the district.

The Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1950, which came into force on the 1st February, 1950, provide for the application of sanitary control of airborne traffic between England and places outside the "excepted area" as defined in the Regulations.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

Area	...	...	...	56,155 acres.
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£128,277.
Sum represented by a penny rate				£495.
Population	...	...	...	21,550.
Number of inhabited houses	...			6,257.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The District is situated to the extreme east of Hampshire and has a common boundary with the adjoining counties of Sussex and Surrey. The South Downs form a natural barrier between the north and the south, but travel is not unduly restricted on this account as both the main London-Portsmouth road and rail services link Petersfield with the coastal area.

A number of the villages are well known residential resorts and have maintained their character through the years.

A few small factories have been established in the district, and these, together with laundries, garages and a brewery, constitute the only major industries carried on apart from agriculture. Employment is provided chiefly by way of building and allied trades, transport work, shop keeping, clerical work and by professional and personal services. The Engineers Stores Depôt at Liphook provides employment for a great number of men, but some of these are Portsmouth residents and travel daily. Conversely many of the residents in Horndean and Clanfield work at Portsmouth, the chief source of employment being H.M. Dockyard.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.	1950.			1949.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Live Births (Legitimate)	173	139	312	137	151	288
(Illegitimate)	11	6	17	11	11	22
Total Live Births	...		329			310

Live Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 15·3 compared with 15·8 for the whole of England and Wales.

	1950.			1949.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Still Births (Legitimate)	5	1	6	5	4	9
(Illegitimate)	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total Still Births	...		7			10

Still Birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births was 20·8 compared with 22·6 for the whole of England and Wales.

Deaths.	1950.			1949.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
From all causes	121	117	238	96	98	194

Death rate per 1,000 estimated average population was 11·0 compared with 11·6 for the whole of England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality.

From Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ... Nil

Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 0·0.

Infant Mortality (deaths under one year).

	1950.			1949.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate ...	4	2	6	3	3	6
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
			6			7

Infant Mortality Rate.

The number of deaths of infants under the age of one year, per 1,000 live births, is known as the infant mortality rate for that year.

This rate for each calendar year is not regarded as a reliable guide, for the number of births in the District is insufficient to be of significance statistically.

But, if this rate is taken over a period of five years, it is then considered reasonably reliable and one of the best indices of the social circumstances of the district. High rates are commonly associated with such problems as overcrowding and defective sanitation.

It is therefore satisfactory to report that, during the past fifteen years, the quinquennial rates for this District have been considerably lower than the figures for the country as a whole.

The following table shows the rate for the District as compared with the rate for England and Wales, each over a five-year period :—

Infant Mortality Rates (per 1,000 Live Births).

Year.		Petersfield Rural District.		England and Wales.
1934	...	47'1	...	60'8
1935	...	53'1	...	59'4
1936	...	55'5	...	57'2
1937	...	50'8	...	55'4
1938	...	53'3	...	55'2
1939	...	50'2	...	55'4
1940	...	45'6	...	53'6
1941	...	39'6	...	52'8
1942	...	42'5	...	52'0
1943	...	43'6	...	50'0
1944	...	43'7	...	46'0
1945	...	43'5	...	45'0
1946	...	40'0	...	42'0
1947	...	31'1	...	39'2
1948	...	27'5	...	35'9

The infant mortality rate for the year under review was 18'2 compared with 29'8 for England and Wales. It is gratifying to be able to state that it is the lowest recorded figure for the District.

In 1949, the rate for the District was 22'5 compared with 32'0 for the country as a whole.

Causes of Death.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	4	—	4
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	1	1
3. Syphilis ...	—	1	1
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	6	2	8
11. „ „ Lung, Bronchus ...	3	1	4
12. „ „ Breast ...	—	4	4
13. „ „ Uterus ...	—	1	1
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	14	8	22
15. Leukæmia, Aleukæmia ...	2	—	2
16. Diabetes ...	1	—	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	13	19	32
18. Coronary Disease, Angina ...	15	15	30
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	3	3
20. Other Heart Disease ...	18	28	46
21. Other Circulatory Disease ...	5	5	10
22. Influenza ...	3	1	4
23. Pneumonia ...	3	—	3
24. Bronchitis ...	5	2	7
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	2	3	5
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	3	—	3
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa ...	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	7	7
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations ...	3	—	3
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	10	11	21
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	3	1	4
34. All other Accidents ...	3	1	4
35. Suicide ...	3	2	5
36. Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—
	121	117	238

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO AGE.

Causes of Death.

AGE GROUPS.

	0-1		1-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		80-90		90-100		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Syphilis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	8
" " Lung, Bronchus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
" " Breast ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
" " Uterus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	9	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	22
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diabetes ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	6	6	4	5	-	1	-	32
Coronary Disease, Angina ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	1	3	7	8	3	2	-	-	30
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Other Heart Disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	5	5	11	8	7	-	4	46
Other Circulatory Disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	10
Influenza ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	4
Pneumonia ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Bronchitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	7
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations ...	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	-	-	-	21
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
All other Accidents ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	4
Suicide ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
TOTAL ...	4	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	4	4	5	8	12	11	35	22	36	35	21	24	-	6	238

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological work is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester (Telephone, Winchester 3807) and specimens of clinical materials (sputum, swabs, etc.) and samples of water, milk and foodstuffs are sent for bacteriological examination to Dr. R. Mackenzie, Director of the Public Health Laboratory.

Some specimens in connection with cases of infectious diseases, which have been admitted to the Portsmouth Infectious Diseases Hospital, are sent for bacteriological examination to Dr. K. Hughes, Director of the Central Laboratory, Milton, Portsmouth (Telephone, Portsmouth 74785).

Samples of water, sewage, milk, etc., for chemical analyses are sent to the City Analyst, Portsmouth (Telephone, Portsmouth 5482).

Ambulance Facilities.

All applications for the use of ambulances should now be directed to the Ambulance Officer, Fareham (Telephone, Fareham 2170) who arranges for the most conveniently situated ambulance to attend. Arrangements for the removal of smallpox cases (suspected or confirmed) are dealt with by the Aldershot Ambulance Station (Telephone, Aldershot 299), but applications should be made through the Ambulance Officer at Fareham.

Nursing in the Home.

The names of District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who practise in the district under the direction of the County Medical Officer, are shown in the following table :—

Names and Addresses of Nurses.	District served.	Names of Health Visitors.
MISS F. A. VICKERS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queen's Nurse), Nurse's Cottage, Headley Road, Liphook. (Telephone : Liphook 3179).	Bramshott. Liphook. Conford. Passfield. Hammer.	MISS V. GAWTHORPE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. Certificate.
MISS K. BAGLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queen's Nurse), Moss Cottage, Western Road, Liss. (Telephone : Liss 39).	Greatham. Liss. Empshott. Hawkley.	
MISS J. M. BEATON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Nurse's Cottage, Froxfield. (Telephone : Hawkley 43).	Colemore. Priorsdean. Privett. Froxfield. Langrish. Ramsdean.	
MISS E. F. MOORE, S.C.M., The Vicarage, East Meon. (Telephone : East Meon 63).	East Meon.	MRS. C. E. FOSTER. S.R.N., S.C.M., A.R.San.I., R.S.I. Certificate.
MISS B. E. BLOOMFIELD, S.C.M., Jasmine Cottage, Town Lane, Sheet. (Telephone : Petersfield 676).	Stroud. Steep. Sheet. N. Petersfield.	
MISS E. E. HEINS, S.C.M., 2 Petersfield Road, Buriton. (Telephone : Petersfield 628).	S. Petersfield. Buriton.	
MISS R. M. PRIOR, S.R.N. (Queen's Nurse), 126 Lovedean Lane, Lovedean. (Telephone : Horndean 2219). [General Nursing].	Catherington. Clanfield. Hogs Lodge.	MISS F. R. BACK, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. Certificate.
MRS. L. HAMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., 2 Nelson Crescent, Horndean. (Telephone : Horndean 2276). [Midwifery].	Horndean. Lovedean. Blendworth.	MRS. M. FITZGERALD, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. Certificate.
MRS. E. TAYLOR, S.R.N., S.C.M., 1 Uplands Road, Rowlands Castle. (Telephone : Rowlands Castle 290).	Chalton. Rowlands Castle. Redhill. Idsworth. Finchdean.	MISS M. E. HUNT, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. Certificate.

Clinics.

A County Council Health Centre was opened at 1 Ramshill, Petersfield, in March, 1950. The following Clinics are held there :—

*Ophthalmic Clinic	1st and 3rd Monday afternoons by appointment.
*Orthopædic Remedial Clinic ...	1st Tuesday mornings and other Tuesday afternoons by appointment.
Child Welfare Centre ...	Wednesday afternoons.
Verminous Cleansing Clinic ...	Friday mornings.
School Clinic	Friday mornings.
Dental Clinic	By appointment.

Child Welfare Centres.

The following Child Welfare Centres in the rural district are open for children under five years of age :—

Centre.	Hall.	Afternoons.
Horndean	Nash Memorial Hall ...	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Liphook	Church Room	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Liss	Bisherne Hut	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Rowlands Castle	Parish Hall	1st and 3rd Fridays ...
Clanfield	Memorial Hall	1st Thursdays ...

The following six centres, situated in adjoining districts, are available for children living near the boundaries of the district :—

Centre.	Hall.	Afternoons.
Alton	Assembly Rooms ...	Every Tuesday.
Grayshott	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Headley	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Petersfield	Health Centre, 1 Ramshill	Every Wednesday.
Waterlooville	St. George's Hall ...	2nd, 4th and 5th Thurs.
Stockheath	Cricketer's Hall ...	4th Friday.

Ante-natal Clinics.

The following Ante-natal Clinic is held in the district :—

Centre.	Hall.	Day of month when held at 2 p.m.
Liss	British Legion Hall ...	1st Wednesday.

The following Ante-natal Clinics, situated in adjoining districts, are also available :—

Centre.	Hall.	Day of month when held.
Alton	General Hospital ...	Every Thursday except the 5th in the month at 2 p.m.
Havant	County Council Health Centre, Park Way ...	2nd and 4th Mondays at 2 p.m. and 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 10.30 a.m.

The work of the voluntary helpers, who assist the medical staff at the Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics, is greatly appreciated.

***Tuberculosis Clinics.**

A Tuberculosis Clinic is held every Thursday from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. at the County Council Health Centre, Park Way, Havant.

Dr. Butterworth, the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, is in attendance.

A Clinic is also available at the Public Health Department, The Castle, Winchester, every Wednesday at 10 a.m.

***Venereal Diseases.**

Treatment is available at the following hospitals :—

Guildford—Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males : 5 to 6.30 p.m., Thursdays.

4.30 to 7 p.m., Fridays.

Females : 4.30 to 7 p.m., Mondays.

Portsmouth—St. Mary's Hospital.

Males : 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Females : 5 to 7 p.m., Mondays.

2 p.m., Wednesdays

10 a.m., Fridays.

Winchester—Royal Hants County Hospital.

Males : 10 a.m., Saturdays.

Females : 2.30 p.m., Tuesdays.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

*Orthopædic Clinics.

Orthopædic cases, requiring treatment, are referred through the Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, Alton, to the following Clinics :—

- Alton. *Surgeon's Clinic*, held at Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, on fourth Tuesdays, odd months, at 10 a.m.
 Minor Clinic, attended by Surgeon, held at Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, on fourth Saturdays, even months, at 10 a.m.
 Remedial Clinic, held at Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital every Tuesday and Thursday at 1.30 p.m.
- Havant. *Surgeon's Clinic*, held at County Council Health Centre on fourth Tuesdays, even months, at 10 a.m.
 Minor Clinic, held at County Council Health Centre on second and fourth Wednesdays, odd months, at 10 a.m.
 Remedial Clinic, held at County Council Health Centre every Wednesday at 10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
- Petersfield. *Remedial Clinic*, held at County Council Health Centre, Ramshill, first Tuesday, at 10 a.m., other Tuesdays at 1.30 p.m.

*Ophthalmic Clinics.

Ophthalmic Clinics are held for school and pre-school children at the following places ; attendance *by appointment* through the County Medical Officer :—

- Havant. County Council Health Centre, Park Way, on first Monday at 9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m.
- Petersfield. County Council Health Centre, Ramshill, on third Monday at 9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

*Orthoptic Clinic.

Cases, selected by the School Oculist, are referred to the Portsmouth Eye and Ear Hospital.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.

Cases, referred for specialist advice, are examined at the Portsmouth Eye and Ear Hospital and treatment is carried out either at that Hospital or at Petersfield Hospital.

In the northern part of the area, cases are examined and treatment carried out at the Haslemere Hospital.

School Clinic.

This is held at the County Council Health Centre, Ramshill, Petersfield, on Friday mornings.

The Health Visitor attends every Friday morning till noon ; the Medical Officer is in attendance on the first Friday of the month.

Speech Therapy Clinics.

Cases attend at the County Council Health Centre, Ramshill, Petersfield, on Wednesdays at 9.30 a.m. *by appointment* through the County Medical Officer.

Clinics are also held at the County Council Health Centres at Park Way, Havant, on Wednesdays at 2 p.m. and Trafalgar Street, Winchester, every Monday and Friday at 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. *by appointment* through the County Medical Officer.

Child Guidance Clinics.

Cases are seen at Trafalgar House, Winchester, *by appointment*, through the County Medical Officer.

Verminous Cleansing Clinics.

A Cleansing Centre is now available at the County Council Health Centre, Ramshill, Petersfield.

The Clinic is held on Fridays at 9.30 a.m.

A Cleansing Centre is also available at Potash Terrace, Havant, on alternate Fridays at 9.30 a.m.

Dental Clinics.

These are held at the County Council Health Centres at Petersfield and Havant, and at schools and other premises as and when required. A Dental Clinic Trailer is available for use in the area.

* *These services are the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.*

HOSPITALS.

General.

There are four general hospitals available for the admission of patients from the district :—

PETERSFIELD GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Petersfield Hospital (Telephone, Petersfield 19) has thirty-two beds available for medical, surgical and maternity cases.

It is now administered by a local Committee under the control of the Regional Hospital Board.

THE ROYAL PORTSMOUTH HOSPITAL, PORTSMOUTH. (Telephone, Portsmouth 2103).

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PORTSMOUTH. (Telephone, Portsmouth 2476).

THE ROYAL HAMPSHIRE COUNTY HOSPITAL, WINCHESTER. (Telephone, Winchester 2345).

Heathside Hospital, Petersfield.

This Institution is controlled by the Portsmouth Group Hospital Management Committee and is available for chronic sick patients.

Maternity Cases.

The Grange Nursing Home, Liss, and Northlands Maternity Home, Emsworth, are available for maternity cases.

Few applications are made to the Group Maternity Clerk working at St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth ; the great majority continue to be made to the County Medical Officer who arranges for a home visit by the District Nurse.

Infectious Diseases.

There is no infectious diseases hospital in the district.

Any Infectious Diseases Hospital is now available for the admission of cases occurring in the district, but patients are generally admitted to Portsmouth Infectious Diseases Hospital, Milton Road (Telephone, Portsmouth 2046), which is under the control of the Regional Hospital Board.

Special arrangements have been made for the admission of children suffering from acute polio-myelitis to Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton (Telephone, Alton 2238).

Sanatoria.

Sanatoria for patients, who are suffering from Tuberculosis, are provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

Smallpox.

The Regional Hospital Board makes provision for the treatment of cases of smallpox at Crabwood Smallpox Hospital. The County Medical Officer arranges for the admission of the patients.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases.

Particulars of cases of Infectious Diseases, which occurred during the course of the year, are shown in the following table :—

<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified.</i>		<i>Total Deaths.</i>	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
Scarlet Fever	29	32	—	—
Pneumonia	2	—	1	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis ...	—	2	—	—
Measles	344	143	1	—
Whooping Cough	46	52	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	422	231	2	—

An analysis of the total notified cases according to age groups is given below :—

Age Group.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Polio- myelitis.	Food Poisoning.	Dysen- tery.
Under 1 year ...	—	3	2	—	—	—
1 - 2 years ...	—	17	4	—	—	—
2 - 3 „ ...	2	9	6	1	—	—
3 - 4 „ ...	2	23	7	—	—	—
4 - 5 „ ...	3	17	3	—	—	—
5 - 10 „ ...	21	68	25	—	—	—
10 - 15 „ ...	1	5	4	—	—	—
15 - 20 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	1
20 - 35 „ ...	3	1	—	1	1	—
35 - 45 „ ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 - 65 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Only certain forms of Pneumonia are notifiable.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases, notified during the year, and the parishes in which they occurred :—

Parish.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Polio- myelitis.	Food Poisoning.	Dysen- tery.
Bramshott ...	5	14	8	1	—	1
Buriton ...	—	1	—	—	—	—
Clanfield ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Colemore and Priorsdean ...	—	1	—	—	—	—
East Meon ...	2	1	1	—	1	—
Froxfield ...	—	13	6	—	—	—
Greatham ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawkley ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Horndean ...	6	18	1	—	—	—
Langrish ...	—	12	—	—	—	—
Liss ...	4	20	19	1	—	—
Rowlands Castle ...	11	57	14	—	—	—
Steep ...	1	6	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	32	143	52	2	1	1

Analysis of Scarlet Fever cases according to Parish and month of notification.

PARISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bramshott ...	1											4
Clanfield ...	1								1			
East Meon ...									1	1		
Hawkey ...											1	
Horndean ...	1	1	3						1			
Liss ...											4	
Rowlands Castle ...	1				1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
Steep ...		1										
TOTALS ...	4	2	3	—	1	2	1	1	4	2	7	5

Polio-myelitis.

During the year, there was a widespread epidemic of polio-myelitis throughout the country ; and it is very satisfactory to note that only two cases were reported in the district and they both made a good recovery.

Food Infection.

only one and one case

other

It is satisfactory to report that ~~no~~ case of food poisoning ~~of~~ illness, caused by the consumption of food and drink, were notified in this district ; although numerous outbreaks were recorded throughout the country. These outbreaks are almost entirely due to the lack of cleanliness amongst the personnel of food premises.

The two types of germ, that can thrive in the human body and are mainly responsible for cases of food poisoning, are the Staphylococcus and the Salmonella organisms. The Staphylococcus is present in the nose, throat and skin and in septic sores. The Salmonella is usually found in the bowels ; and, as some people may harbour the germ without being ill, food may easily be infected if such a "carrier " happens to be a food handler.

The washing of hands immediately after using the lavatory is an essential precaution, as toilet paper is porous.

The remedy in both cases is personal cleanliness and, above all, clean hands.

Any employee, infected with diarrhoea or with septic sores or boils, should not be allowed to handle food.

It should constantly be borne in mind by all concerned in the handling, preparation, and storage of food—and particularly by those who work in canteens or who serve food to large numbers—that the utmost care must be taken to obviate the risk of food poisoning. This may occur, even in the best equipped of canteens, and prevention is largely dependent on personal hygiene. The food itself will probably appear to be all right ; but, even so, it can still act as a vehicle for the transmission of infection.

Certain foods (e.g., pressed meat, brawn, meat pies, stews, trifles, custards and synthetic cream) are normally quite safe when prepared ; but act as ideal breeding grounds for any dangerous germs that gain access—especially if kept at warm temperatures.

Although refrigeration does not actually kill the organisms, it definitely retards their growth ; and it is most important that these vulnerable foods are stored at a low temperature to prevent the germs from multiplying.

It is now fully appreciated by all food traders that refrigeration prevents food from going bad, resulting in a saving of money and prevention of food infections.

Vaccination.

Persons, who travel from infected areas to this country *by sea* (with the exception of those coming by one of the short sea routes) have usually passed the incubation period of smallpox before arrival in England.

Whereas those, who travel *by air*, arrive in this country before the incubation period of smallpox has elapsed, so there is a greater risk that a case might land here before the disease has become apparent.

From time to time, outbreaks arise from cases that develop after landing ; and, in order to counteract this increased risk of infection, it is all the more important that primary vaccination in infancy and periodic re-vaccination should be carried out.

The ideal time for the first vaccination is during the first six months of infancy—preferably about the fourth month.

Children should be re-vaccinated before the age of ten years—preferably between seven and ten years—and on subsequent occasions if there has been exposure to smallpox.

The following is an extract from the latest report of the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health :—

“ While parents appear to have become more casual about the need for *infant* vaccination, now that the element of compulsion has been removed ; its popularity—as an emergency measure in an outbreak of smallpox—has been well demonstrated in recent outbreaks.

Vaccination and other measures, used locally, were fortunately effective to deal promptly with these dangerous situations ; but this is not a sufficient argument in favour of delaying primary vaccination from infancy until a later age or until the individual has almost certainly been exposed to the infection of smallpox.

To delay the first vaccination from infancy until a later age is contrary to the best interests of the individual who is thus denied the opportunity of acquiring, with minimum risk, an initial immunity to smallpox, that can be effectively revived with little inconvenience should the necessity arise later.

This conception of routine infant vaccination as a procedure, which provides an essential foundation on which a solid immunity to smallpox can be rapidly and safely built up by further vaccination in emergency, is not enough appreciated by parents.”

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Parents are reminded of the facilities for the immunisation of their children :—

- 1. By their own doctors.
- 2. At the Child Welfare Clinics—
 - (a) Within the district—
Clanfield, Horndean, Liphook, Liss and Rowlands Castle.
 - (b) In adjoining districts—
Alton, Grayshott, Headley, Petersfield, Waterlooville and Stockheath.
- 3. At the County Council Immunisation Clinic. This is held at the Town Hall, Petersfield, on the 4th Wednesday morning of each month.

During the year, four hundred and twenty-nine immunisations against diphtheria were carried out.

<i>Immunisation.</i>	<i>'Pre-school Children.</i>	<i>School Children.</i>
Primary ...	326	7
Re-inforcing or "Boosters"	11	85
TOTAL ...	337	92

At the end of the year, the percentage of immunised children under the age of fifteen years was 60·06 compared with a corresponding figure of 65·7 for the country as a whole in 1949.

It is therefore proposed to have a diphtheria immunisation campaign in 1951.

Diphtheria Immunisation Propaganda.

The Ministry of Health recommends that all children should be immunised before their first birthday—preferably at the age of seven or eight months and that they should receive a "booster" or re-inforcing dose just before entering school, and again every four or five years throughout school life.

In order that protection against epidemic diphtheria can reasonably be assured, the proportion of people immunised against diphtheria should be kept up to the 75% level.

The danger now is that, owing to the decreased demand for immunisation, the proportion of protected persons may drop to a level at which the population of a few unfortunate towns or even of areas of the county would be vulnerable to diphtheria.

Owing to the fact that immunity against diphtheria takes several weeks to develop, those that have been inoculated earlier in life will have the advantage of receiving protection against diphtheria at short notice.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance for parents to realise that active immunisation in the first year of life and re-inforcing doses of prophylactic in later years are just as necessary in the *absence* of diphtheria epidemics as in their presence.

Scabies.

Facilities for the treatment of Scabies are available at Havant and Portsmouth Disinfestation Clinics.

Appointments for cases requiring treatment are made through this Department.

Scabies should be regarded as a family infection; and all members of the same family should present themselves for treatment simultaneously—whether or not they complain of “The Itch” and show evidence of Scabies at the time. Otherwise an early case may escape detection and the parasite may thrive in one member and re-infect the others.

Pediculosis.

Cases of Pediculosis (head lice) may be referred for treatment at the Cleansing Clinic, County Council Health Centre, Ramshill, Petersfield, on Friday mornings.

Pediculosis should also be regarded as a family infection; and, when a child is found to be verminous, all the members of the family should offer themselves for examination. This wise practice would ensure that any undetected case in the same family would receive immediate treatment and that there would be no further spread of infection to others.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

It is satisfactory to report that no official action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, during the year in connection with the removal to hospital of persons who, owing to grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated and living in insanitary conditions, were unable to devote to themselves and were not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.

A certain number of other cases, brought to the notice of this Department, was investigated ; but these were referred to the Area Welfare Officer, who was able to make other arrangements.

The assistance, given by the Welfare Officer, Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors and voluntary organisations, is greatly appreciated in these difficult and distressing cases.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of cases on the register on the 31st December, 1950, was one-hundred and forty-two.

Although there were thirty-four additions to the Pulmonary Tuberculosis Register, it should be pointed out that twenty-five of these were transferred to this area from other districts. In view of the fact that four of the remainder were removed from the Register for varying reasons, there were, during 1950, only five pulmonary cases who had not been notified before.

The following table gives the number of cases of Tuberculosis registered in the Rural District at the beginning and end of 1950.

	<i>Respiratory.</i>			<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number on Register at the beginning of the year (1950)	48	27	75	15	23	38
Additions to the Register during the year	21	13	34	3	4	7
Removals from the Register during the year	6	3	9	1	2	3
Number on Register at the end of the year (1950)	63	37	100	17	25	42

Analysis of new cases and deaths according to age groups :—

Age Period.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 15	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	—
15 - 25	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
25 - 35	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 - 45	5	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
45 - 55	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 - 75	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	21	13	3	4	2	1	—	—

Analysis of removals from the Register :—

Removals.			Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Recoveries ... ..	...	...	1	—	1	—	2	2
Deaths ... ..	..	...	2	1	3	—	—	—
Removals from District		...	3	2	5	1	—	1
TOTALS ... ..	...	...	6	3	9	1	2	3

No action was taken in 1950 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The yields from all sources were sufficient to maintain supplies throughout the year.

The quality of the water from the main sources remained satisfactory.

The Water Undertakers of the Rural District are :—

- (a) The Portsmouth Water Company, 26 Commercial Road, Portsmouth, which supplies the parishes of Clanfield, Horndean and Rowlands Castle. The supply is chlorinated.
- (b) The Wey Valley Water Company, Hindhead, Surrey. This Company now supplies the remaining parishes.

A sufficient and satisfactory supply of water to Weston and Buriton has not yet been provided.

The spring, which is a local source of supply to Budd's Orchard and hop-pickers' accommodation at Weston, is highly contaminated and a number of samples taken during the year were unsatisfactory. Because of this, the Council gave instructions for additional protective measures to be taken, including mechanical chlorination.

Except in one case samples of water from public supplies, examined during the year, were found to be satisfactory. Ninety-one samples were taken from private supplies, and action was taken in fourteen cases where reports indicated that the supplies were unsatisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Authority has been received from the Ministry of Local Government and Planning to proceed with the construction of the new pump house and chamber at Liss disposal works.

The Minister's authority was also received to proceed with the sewer extension in Catherington Lane.

The sewerage scheme prepared for Buriton was submitted to the Minister and a visit was received from one of his Inspectors. There was no enquiry in this case.

The East Meon scheme is still being prepared for submission to the Minister.

A scheme for Clanfield is in abeyance pending a decision by the Planning Authority on the future development of Clanfield.

During the year, small extensions were carried out at Rectory Lane, Bramshott and at Castle Road, Rowlands Castle. The following sewers have been laid to the Council's Housing Estates at :—

Merchistoun, Horndean.
Gunn's Farm, Liphook.
Malthouse Meadows, Liphook.
Lower Common, Liss.
Hay's Cottages, Steep.

Extensive sewerage works have also been carried out by Portsmouth Corporation in connection with their estate development at Leigh Park.

Rivers and Streams.

The main rivers and streams are as follows :—

- (1) The River Wey, which passes through Bramshott Parish, and collects the discharge of water from Waggoners Wells.
- (2) The River Rother, which passes through the Parishes of Greatham and Liss.
- (3) The River Meon, which flows through the Parish of East Meon, and passes into Droxford Rural District at West Meon.

The district resolves itself into three separate drainage areas :—

(a) West Sussex River Board Area :—

(Formerly the Arun Catchment Area, declared the West Sussex River Board Area by an order made on 15th June, 1950).

Parish of Steep.

Part of the Parish of Liss.

Major part of the Parish of Langrish.

Major part of the Parish of Hawkley.

Parish of Greatham.

Part of the Parish of Froxfield.

Small part of the Parish of East Meon.

Part of the Parish of Colemore and Priorsdean.

Northern part of the Parish of Buriton.

(b) Thames above Teddington Area —

Parish of Bramshott.

Small part of the Parish of Hawkley.

Part of the Parish of Colemore and Priorsdean.

Part of the Parish of Froxfield.

Small part of the Parish of Liss.

(c) Hampshire Rivers Board Area :—

Southern part of the Parish of Buriton.

Parish of Clanfield.

Part of the Parish of Froxfield.

Parish of Horndean.

Small part of the Parish of Langrish.

Parish of Rowlands Castle.

Major part of the Parish of East Meon.

Night Soil Collection.

Pail closet contents are emptied twice weekly in parts of the following parishes —

Liss.

Bramshott.

East Meon.

Buriton.

Langrish.

Froxfield.

Clanfield.

A plan defining the area of collection is being prepared.

Public Cleansing.

The County Council is responsible for the cleansing of the roads in the district.

A collection of house refuse is now carried out in localities defined on maps approved by the Council. The collection days are as follows :—

Bramshott	Weekly	Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
Buriton	Fortnightly	Friday.
Clanfield	Weekly.	Wednesday.
Colemore and Priorsdean	Fortnightly	Thursday.
East Meon	Fortnightly	Thursday.
Froxfield	Fortnightly	Thursday.
Greatham	Fortnightly	Friday.
Hawkley	Fortnightly	Friday.
Horndean	Weekly	Tuesday.
Langrish	Fortnightly	Thursday.
Liss	Weekly	Wednesday and Thursday.
Rowlands Castle	Weekly	Monday.
Steep	Fortnightly	Friday.

Shops.

No inspection of shops was carried out pursuant to the provisions of the Shops Acts.

Camping Sites.

There are two licensed sites in the district, and fifty licences were issued in respect of individual moveable dwellings. Five applications were refused.

The main portion of Number 1 Evacuation Camp, First Avenue, Horndean, has been released to the owner. Three small areas, each accommodating one hut, have been retained.

Number 3 Evacuation Camp Site, Green Lane, Horndean, has been handed back to the owner.

Sanitation in Rural Schools.

During the year, inspections were carried out of the sanitary accommodation and washing facilities at schools in the rural district.

A meeting of Sanitary Inspectors was held at The Castle, Winchester and, as a result of this, recommendations have been forwarded to the Education Authority for the improvement of conditions.

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.			Totals.
Premises disinfected	...	...	35
Premises disinfested (bed bugs)	...	...	1
VISITS re : Nuisances	...	...	160
" Keeping of animals	...	...	11
" Offensive accumulations	...	...	41
" Infectious disease	...	...	70
" Insect infestations	...	...	29
" Rodent infestations	...	...	42
" Verminous or dirty premises	...	...	10
" Water supply	...	...	165
" Cesspools	...	...	58
" Overcrowding	...	...	9
" Housing applications	...	...	51
" Unsound food	...	...	19
" Building bye-laws	...	...	52
" Houses (Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	...	378
" Rural housing survey	...	...	104
" Works in progress	...	...	254
" Moveable dwellings	...	...	290
" Hop-pickers' camps	...	...	32
" Schools	...	...	17
" Shops	...	...	23
" Food preparing premises	...	...	69
" Cafés	...	...	19
" Meat shops	...	...	18
" Bakehouses	...	...	18
" Factories and workshops	...	...	30
" Dairies	...	...	154
" Slaughterhouses	...	...	11
" Knackers yards	...	...	18
" Offensive trades	...	...	9
" Miscellaneous	...	...	424
" Drains tested	...	...	46
" Drains inspected	...	...	79
" Civil Defence	...	...	77
TOTAL			2823

Samples submitted for laboratory examination :—

Water	...	...	...	...	103
Milk	...	...	...	...	75
Ice cream	...	...	...	...	16
Sewage effluent	...	...	...	...	7
Milk bottles (for sterility)	...	...	...	...	9
TOTAL					210

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Only one case of infestation by bed bugs was discovered.

HOUSING.

Provision of New Houses.

The following ninety-four new Council houses and twenty-seven Council flats were erected during the year :—

HOUSES—

Malthouse Meadows, Bramshott—

Numbers 9, 11, 13, 15, 37, 39, 41, 43, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84.

Sumner Road, Buriton—

Numbers 2 to 7.

Merchistoun Road, Horndean—

Numbers 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53.

Nelson Crescent, Horndean—

Numbers 3, 4, 9, 10.

Napier Road, Horndean—

Numbers 1 to 4.

Inwood Road, Lower Common, Liss—

Numbers 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 26, 28, 30, 32, 1, 3, 5, 7, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 31, 33.

Uplands Road, Rowlands Castle—

Numbers 22, 24, 26, 28, 42, 44, 46, 48, 31, 33.

Hay's Cottages, Steep—

Numbers 11 to 14.

FLATS—

Malthouse Meadows, Bramshott—
Numbers 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24.

Merchistoun Road, Horndean—
Numbers 5 to 12.

Nelson Crescent, Horndean—
Numbers 5 to 8.

Inwood Road, Lower Common, Liss—
Numbers 9a, 9b, 11a, 11b, 25, 27, 29.

During the year sixteen houses were built by private enterprise and one-hundred and thirty-three were completed by Portsmouth Corporation on the Leigh Park Estate.

Summary of work carried out under Public Health and Housing Acts.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year—
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 348
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 482
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head [1] above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... 129
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 204
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered so fit ... 20
 - (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be, in all respects, fit for human habitation 104
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... 121
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year—
 - (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	2
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners	7
(b) By Local Authority in default of owner	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	13
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	17
4. Overcrowding—	
No statutory action was taken during the year regarding overcrowding.	

Index of Work.

The undermentioned works were executed after service of Informal or of Statutory Notices :—

Accumulations of manure, etc., removed ...	5
Ceilings repaired	19
Ceilings, new, provided	15
Ceilings cleansed and whitened	47
Cesspools cleansed and filled in	1
Cesspools reconstructed	1
Cesspools provided	10
Chimney stacks repaired	13
Chimney stacks repointed	11
Chimney pots replaced	5
Choked drains cleared	13
Coppers repaired	7

Damp proof courses provided	...	...	3
Doors and frames renewed	...	...	2
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	9
Down pipes repaired	...	...	5
Drains ventilated and ventpipes repaired	...	...	9
Drains repaired	...	...	7
Drains, inspection chamber covers provided	...	...	19
Drainage systems provided	...	...	18
Dustbins provided	...	...	1
Dirty premises cleansed	...	...	1
Fire grates repaired or renewed	...	...	14
Flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	23
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	28
Gutters repaired or provided	...	...	16
Dairies, sterilising facilities provided or improved	...	...	1
Pail closets repaired	...	...	3
Pail closets abolished	...	...	11
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	26
Sash cords repaired or renewed	...	...	5
Sinks provided or repaired	...	...	12
Sink-waste pipes and traps provided or repaired	...	...	13
Staircases repaired	...	...	4
Walls made damp proof	...	...	11
Walls, external, rendered	...	...	12
Walls, external, brickwork renewed	...	...	7
Walls, external, repointed	...	...	18
Walls, internal, plaster repaired	...	...	30
Walls, internal, cleansed and decorated (rooms)	...	...	55
Water supplies, internal, provided	...	...	22
Water closets provided	...	...	17
W.C. pans repaired	...	...	3
W.C. structures repaired	...	...	1
Windows reglazed	...	...	6
Windows repaired	...	...	31
Window sills repaired or renewed	...	...	8
Woodwork, internal cleansed and painted (rooms)	...	...	15
Woodwork, external, cleansed and painted	...	...	6
Yard paving provided	...	...	4
Yard paving repaired	...	...	1

Repair of Houses.

Building control licensing and the high cost of building work still restricts to a degree the amount of reconditioning and improvement which may be carried out.

During the year five applications were received for assistance under the Housing Act, 1949.

Rural Housing Survey.

The initial survey of dwellings under £20 rateable value was completed during the year. Ninety-eight per cent of the houses have been inspected ; the remaining 2% not classified are either modern good class property or single isolated dwellings which will be surveyed in the course of routine inspection under Section 5 of the Housing Act, 1936.

The following table shows the classification of the dwellings surveyed for each parish.

PARISH.	Number of Dwellings Surveyed and Classified.					
	Total.	Cat (1)	Cat (2)	Cat (3)	Cat (4)	Cat (5)
Bramshott	637	163	40	384	40	10
Buriton	187	9	36	138	4	—
Clanfield	309	91	34	153	22	9
Colemore and Priorsdean	35	7	13	12	2	1
East Meon	239	23	28	153	26	9
Froxfield	208	21	20	158	8	1
Greatham	94	2	17	69	6	—
Hawkley	117	17	19	77	2	2
Horndean	871	303	100	378	9	81
Langrish	59	1	2	50	6	—
Liss	543	131	23	338	37	11
Rowlands Castle	314	73	50	152	13	26
Steep	156	26	11	111	6	2
TOTALS ...	3,769	870	393	2,173	181	152

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Supervision and control of distributors and retail dairies was maintained throughout the year ; there are eight distributors of milk on this Council's register. A satisfactory standard was maintained.

Of the seventy-five samples taken eleven failed to pass the required test.

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Pasteuriser's Licences	...	...	2
Dealer's Licences to use the designation " Pasteurised "	...	...	2
Supplementary Licences to use the designation " Pasteurised "	...	...	8

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Dealer's Licences to use the designation " Tuberculin Tested "	...	6
Supplementary Licences to use the designation " Tuberculin Tested "	...	8

Meat and other Foods.

The Government slaughter-house is still in operation at Grange Farm, Petersfield. Centralised slaughtering ensures that all meat is inspected. It is hoped that this practice will be continued.

During the year an effort was made to improve conditions under which food is stored, prepared and sold. Attention is paid to the personal cleanliness and hygiene of food handlers as well as to premises.

In August the Council made Bye-laws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air. A copy of these bye-laws was sent to every food trader in the district together with a copy of the " Code of Practice " which was adopted by the Council as a standard to aid compliance with the bye-laws and provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

Education of food handlers and the general public in the broad principles of food hygiene is an essential pre-requisite to the success of any clean food campaign and in this connection public meetings and film shows are being organized for the general public, food handlers and local organizations.

Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, provides for the registration of all premises used for :—

- (a) the sale, or manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice cream, or the storage of ice cream intended for sale ;
or
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

There are thirty-two entries in this Council's register in respect of ice cream premises and fourteen in respect of preserved food premises.

Details of condemned food :—			lbs.
Home-killed Beef	...	...	871
Home-killed Mutton	...	...	6
Imported Mutton	...	...	10
Offal	...	...	150 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corned Beef	...	...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cheese	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk (tinned)	...	...	28
TOTAL			1088 $\frac{3}{4}$

Adulterations.

The Hampshire County Council is the Food and Drugs' Authority and is responsible for the administration of the Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which place restrictions on the addition or abstraction of substances from food and drugs.

I am indebted to Mr. C. O. Perry, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs' Act, for the following information on samples taken in the district during the year :—

Article.			Number of samples taken.
Butter and other Fats	...	...	5
Drugs	...	...	3
Milk	...	...	57
Sausages and other Meat Products	...	...	5
Spirits	...	...	4
Other foods	...	...	8
TOTAL			82

The fifty-seven samples of milk proved to contain an average of 3'8% of milk fat and 8'84% of non-fatty solids.

Two samples of milk were taken from a producer at Catherington on the 6th March, 1950, and certified to contain 29'7% and 19'2% of added water respectively. A further sample was taken from the same vendor on the 12th March, 1950, and certified to contain 8'9% of added water. Samples taken direct from the cows proved to be satisfactory.

Proceedings were taken when fines and costs amounting to £20 5s. 0d. were imposed.

Three samples of Channel Islands milk were taken. Under the Milk (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1947, Channel Islands milk means milk which shows on analysis a butterfat content of not less than 4'0%, and judged by this standard these samples were deficient in butterfat. As requested by the Food Ministry in such cases, the facts were reported to them. Two further samples were taken at a subsequent date and these proved to contain 4'3% and 5'2% of fat respectively.

A sample of sugar sent in by a purchaser at Horndean on the 30th May, was certified to contain 2'75% of salt.

A formal sample taken from the same trader on the 2nd June, 1950, was certified to be genuine.

RODENT CONTROL.

When the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, came into operation on the 31st March, 1950, the function of rodent control and the administration of the Act were transferred to the Public Health Department.

This new Act placed further duties on Local Authorities and additional responsibilities on occupiers. The Act requires that Local Authorities shall acquaint themselves more fully with the circumstances in their districts affecting rodent infestation, and also that they shall carry out inspection and disinfestation on broader lines than before.

The discharge of functions under this Act has called for close liaison with the Agricultural Executive Committee and with private contractors.

The following tables give details for the period 31st March to 31st December, 1950.

1. PREVALENCE OF RATS AND MICE.

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)
TYPE OF PROPERTY.	Total.	In which infestation was			Number infested by		
		Notified by Occupier.	Otherwise discovered.	Recorded total of (ii) and (iii)	* Rats. Major.	Minor.	Mice only.
Local Authority's Property	10	—	6	6	—	—	—
Dwelling House*	5545	73	82	155	—	—	5
Business Premises	277	34	3	37	—	—	—
Agricultural Property	172	12	4	16	—	—	—
TOTAL	6004	119	95	214	—	—	5

* Information regarding the extent of infestation is not available from the records kept during the period under review.

2. MEASURES OF CONTROL BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

TYPE OF PROPERTY.	No. of properties inspected.	No. of inspections made.	Number of notices served under Section 4.		Number of treatments carried out.				Block treatments of properties in different occupancies under Section 6 (1) or by informal arrangement.		
					By arrangement with occupier.		Under Section 5 (1).				
			Treatments.	Works.	Rats.	Mice only.	Rats.	Mice only.	Number of blocks.	Surface.	Associated sewers.
Local Authority's Property	10	28	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	
Dwelling House	155	201	-	-	150	5	-	-	-	-	
Business Premises	42	47	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	
Agricultural Property	24	24	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	231	300	-	-	220	5	-	-	-	-	

N.B.—

Local Authority's Properties. Council houses are included under Dwelling House. Premises occupied in connection with the Council's undertakings are included under this heading.

Combined Dwelling and Business Premises occupied by the same person are included under Business Premises.

Farms, Smallholdings, Poultry Farms and other premises devoted to commercial, agriculture or horticulture are included under Agricultural Property and not under Business Premises.

Unclassified Properties. Properties which do not appropriately fall under other classifications are included under Business Premises.

Degree of Infestation. "Major" includes only properties with an estimated rat population exceeding twenty rats.

Treatment means a complete operation for the destruction of rats or mice in the property.

FACTORIES.

MR. C. MAINWARING is the Inspector of the Portsmouth District, which includes the Petersfield Rural District. His address is 9 Western Parade, Southsea.

Inspections for purposes as to health :—

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Number of written Notices.
(1) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	8	—
(2) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	42	15	1
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—
TOTALS	55	23	1

